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Human resources management

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Matthias **Dettling** (Switzerland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Human resources management" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 26th and 33rd meetings, on 23 December 2014 and 24 March 2015. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/69/SR.26 and 33).

II. Consideration of draft decision A/C.5/69/L.9

3. At the 26th meeting, on 23 December 2014, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced a draft decision entitled "Human resources management" (A/C.5/69/L.9).

4. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 March 2015, the Under-Secretary-General for Management made a statement on behalf of the Secretary-General.

5. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested a recorded vote on the draft decision.

6. Also at the same meeting, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Latvia (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), the United States, Australia (on behalf also of Canada and New Zealand), Finland (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Switzerland (on behalf also of Liechtenstein), France, Sri Lanka, the

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Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Belarus, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany and China.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected draft decision A/C.5/69/L.9 by a recorded vote of 80 to 43, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Viet Nam.

8. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Singapore, Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia.

[1] The delegation of Tuvalu subsequently indicated that it had intended not to vote.

Annex to the letter dated 3 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 20 March 2015 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/69/829-S/2015/197), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring once again the following facts to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace.

Similarly, the assertion raised in the said letters regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities of the island. As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory, national airspace and territorial waters of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As for the repeated false allegations regarding the Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan Area Control Centre (ACC) and Airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and permission of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Civil Aviation Department over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus legislation on aeronautical safety meets all International Civil Aviation Organization standards and recommendations, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan airport as well as using Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus airspace. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years and the Ercan ACC is in regular and

close cooperation with the Ankara ACC in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In the year 2014 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan Airport stood at almost 3,250,000, while the projected number of passengers for the year 2015 is 3,500,000. Moreover, in the year 2014, about 25,000 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 200,000 planes used Ercan Advisory Airspace. These numbers are expected to be about 27,000 and 210,000, respectively, for the year 2015. In this respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944 and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often-repeated false statements, to confer legitimacy upon the long-defunct "Republic of Cyprus" are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed contribute to a better atmosphere on the island is for the Greek Cypriot side to stop misappropriating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease its hostile acts against the Turkish Cypriot people. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey and that its insistent denial of the Turkish Cypriot rights in the North of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two Constituent States of equal status.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to call on the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue its well-known propaganda tactics and return to the negotiating table without any preconditions as also called for in the latest Security Council resolution on Cyprus, resolution 2197/2015, so that a fair and durable comprehensive settlement could be achieved through your good offices mission in Cyprus without further delay. As the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus